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Frank A. Munsey, Pres. R. H. Titherington, Sec.
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THE BEST MONUMENT.

A few months more of life and Colonel Gaillard would have been made brigadier general. His name is on the list of those who are to receive through Congress the thanks of the nation.

We can no longer pay him this personal tribute. If the nation wished to honor him yesterday, it wishes it no less now that he has made the full sacrifice his able devotion to his duty entailed. The fitting way to do it, the way for which he would be most deeply grateful, is to make generous provision for those who were dependent upon him.

SITTING UPON BOSS BARNES.

Reading of the action of the Republican State conference of New York, one is inclined to think that the transformation which has come over the party which so meekly obeyed every behest of William Barnes, only a short time ago, is almost like that attributed to the magic of Aladdin's lamp.

Mr. Barnes wished a reaffirmation of the "conservative primary plank in the last Republican State platform, and was turned down. He certainly didn't wish reforms in the rules of the assembly that would clip his own wings, but the conference voted for them just the same. The whole program decided upon, with direct nominations of State officers, from the governor down, by popular vote as the bedrock, is more like that of a Progressive party convention than a Republican one.

Evidences have been multiplying in many States of the capture of the Republican organizations, once so strong and so defiant toward progressive principles, by those who think as the old school of bosses didn't wish them to think. What has happened in New York caps the climax. Mahomet appears to be coming to the mountain.

TRYING IT ON THE DOG.

There is some advantage in having the Philippines, anyhow. The islands are made the subject of experiments that teach useful lessons here at home. The other day attention was called to the successes of the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay. Now comes the report that the Agricultural Bank of the Philippines, organized in conformity to a law of Congress, is a definitely established success, and is giving real help in the upbuilding of insular agriculture.

It will be recalled, doubtless, that this institution was modeled on the lines of the great Agricultural Bank of Egypt, which was one of the very great monuments to Lord Cromer's administration. In Egypt, as in all Eastern countries, the tiller of the soil was a peculiarly despised person. The money lenders and sharks skinned him at every turn. It was precisely the same in the Philippines. The Egyptian bank has come to be one of the most important financial institutions in all the East, and its services to Egyptian agriculture can hardly be over-stated. It has given the rural population self-respect, economic independence, a chance to become intelligent. It has, indeed, marked the beginnings of a very revolution in the relation of agriculture to the rest of the community, throughout the entire East.

Our bank in the Philippines is finding the people very honest and reliable. Despite that land titles have had all over the islands, and, therefore, made bad security, the bank has sustained almost no losses at all, its business is growing fast, the people are learning more and more how to avail themselves of its services.

The experiment with the Philippine dog seems to have been successful enough to justify trying some of the same rural financial processes at home.

THE FOLLIES OF 1912.

Reference is had to some of the political pledges of that season. For instance:

The Democrats were particularly violent in opposition to dollar diplomacy. Never, no, never, would they permit the independence of the Caribbean republics to be mortgaged in favor of wicked banking groups. The outrageous Honduran and Nicaraguan loan projects would be instantly rejected.

Yes, indeed!

Now, what has happened? Instead of pitching "dollar diplomacy" overboard, the present Administration has adopted it, pushed it in some directions farther than the Taft Administration went, and is planning, as the newest coup, an effectual protectorate over all Central America.

Again:

The Democratic platform of 1912 promised that there should be no central bank in this country. There was no especial need to make such a pledge; it probably didn't gain the party any votes. It is an embarrassment now, and forces the party to a disingenuous handling of the currency question.

Once more:

The platform of 1912 promised that the party would only ask one term for one President. Before it has been in power a year everybody frankly accepts that its President will be renominated and that if there were any uncertainty about it, the Presidential primary that he has proposed would make it certain.

To point out these little inconsistencies between promise and performance is not to find fault with performance. Generally, the performance has been

more creditable than were the promises. But it seems regrettable that platform makers must always feel under the obligation to work in about so much buncombe, that nobody takes seriously, that doesn't particularly affect the result, and that looks ridiculous when performance has shown up its real quality.

THE SOCIAL PRECEDENCE ISSUE.

With all becoming modesty, the suggestion is ventured that there are two sides to this question of the Senators' social superiority to the Congressmen. Senator Bacon makes out a fetching case for the "upper" body, and the Senate has commonly been able to win its point. But in the reason and logic of our Governmental system, is the Senate entitled to the precedence it claims?

The House of Representatives must originate all revenue measures. It has first pull at the public purse. It has that primacy, because the control of the purse was rightfully regarded as the very cornerstone of the system. The British gave it to the Commons in order that the Commons might have an effective check on the King and the peers. Our Constitution makers reserved that same initiation to the House.

A mighty strong argument could be made to sustain the view that this one provision makes the House the real superior body. The Senate, it is true, has certain patronage authority; but that is insignificant as compared to the priority which the Constitution reserves to the House as to money measures.

The Senators have been wont, in supporting their claim of superior social rank, to set forth that they are rather better than Congressmen because they come as the representatives of sovereignties; the ambassadorial agents of the States in their sovereign capacities. That was true enough, say, a year ago. But the pleasant fiction about representing the sovereign quality of the State is played out now. The Senator is elected by the people; the plain, sweaty, unglowed people who work and get grime under their nails, and perchance at times eat pie—if they can get it—with their knives. The presumption of social superiority on that cheap and flimsy ground is no longer to be urged. If there was ever any real justification for assuming that a certain superiority attaches to being removed one stage from contact with and responsibility to the people—and it ought not to be a ground for claiming superiority in a country like this—it no longer exists. The Senators are as immediately the creatures of the hoi poloi as are the Congressmen.

The Senate claims social precedence over Cabinet ministers, because it has the power to confirm their appointments. Yet it yields that claim to common sense, in the matter of the Secretary of State, and gives him prior rank. It yields also to the Supreme Court, whose members are likewise subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Why should it claim precedence as against the House, when the Senate has not even the power to initiate a piece of appropriation legislation to pay the salaries of its own members, but instead must await the pleasure of the House to start such a measure?

It is all a petty little teapot tempest anyhow, this fussing about social precedence. It isn't worthy of men who call themselves Democrats, Republicans, or statesmen, and not many of them are really interested in it.

MILITARY INSURANCE COST.

A field secretary of the Peace Association explains that every time one of the big Army guns is fired the college education of a boy and girl, \$1,700, goes up in smoke. No doubt. And also every time the policemen and firemen of this city draw their pay enough money is cashed in by them to finance a peace society. Nevertheless the money spent on the police and fire departments is a much better investment than if it went into anything else.

For the nation the navy is a protection and insurance immeasurably cheaper than to go without the protection and suffer the loss from war.

It is only fair to the Peace Association to say that it declares its belief in armament for protection; "but," its field secretary declares, "it is a question of how much protection is necessary."

The purpose of peace societies—to make war hateful to all men—is admirable. It is a mission to which they can devote themselves without fear of ridicule. But the BUSINESS of war—both making war when there is war and making provision against war when there is peace—is for men versed in military science. Anybody else seeking to usurp those technical functions of the soldier and the sailor can't get serious attention from the public, though it is no hotter for war than the Peace Association.

TO OWN OUR EMBASSIES.

In the Administration's budget is one item which deserves particular mention, asking \$150,000 for the purchase of a site and construction of an embassy in Mexico City. The appropriation should be made. The policy under which it is made should be continued.

We talk a great deal of claptrap about the simple life our ambassadors should live. We may make that theory the excuse for not paying our ambassadors a fitting wage, leaving the President the alternative of selecting his appointees from among those who will pay their own way rather than become the oddities of the courts in which they move. But the American people does not want its representatives abroad to be oddities.

It is not fitting that an American embassy should convey no sense of the permanent, but drift according to the size of rents and the ambassador's pocketbook. The public may not approve gold lace and gilded chariots. But it does know that to live in a \$150,000 or \$300,000 house costs money. And once the Government marked the house as appropriate the expense of maintenance would be recognized.

WILL CURB TRUSTS WITHOUT THE COURTS

McReynolds Lauds Wilson Policy of Quietly Making Changes When Demanded.

Attorney General James C. McReynolds, discussing the case of the New Haven railroad, has made it clear that it is the policy of President Wilson to curb trusts without recourse to the courts wherever possible.

Mr. McReynolds, in an interview in New York, referred to the desire of President Wilson not to interfere with honest business and to give every reasonable aid to persons or corporations that seek to comply with the law.

Wants To Aid Business.

He praised the work and the plans of the President and said that Mr. Wilson had not only helped himself, but in the case of the New Haven Railroad both the President and he himself wanted to do everything to conserve as far as possible the interests of investors. Mr. McReynolds spoke of his own work in the reorganization of his department. He said that so tremendous has become the work of the department, that there is enough work for one man, without considering the necessary steps of reorganizing the department or the new business that constantly comes up. He would like to have the Department of Justice run like a large law office, and his aim is to bring about reform and better conditions by suggestions rather than by long and expensive litigation.

He said that many things already have been accomplished in this way without publicity, because corporations in many instances have shown a desire to follow the suggestions of the department rather than go into the courts.

Will Be The Last.

Mr. McReynolds has been on a suit against the New Haven road to dissolve the alleged monopoly of transportation facilities of New England would be absolutely the last resort of the Wilson Administration to correct conditions.

He said that if the directors of the New Haven work out their own solution of the big problem of the department, he would be no legal action, but added that the law must be obeyed. No time limit has been set. The Attorney General talked freely concerning the New Haven problem. He made it clear that the policy of the Administration had been outlined thoroughly to Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven board of directors, and that he could remain no doubt in Mr. Elliott's mind as to what the Administration wanted done.

No time limit has been set. The Attorney General realized that it has taken twenty years for the New Haven to bring about the change, as he terms it, in which the new directors now and things and that it will not be possible for the board or any group of lawyers to work out a solution in ten minutes.

Will Extend Help.

Mr. McReynolds said he was hopeful that a reorganization suitable to the Administration would be worked out, and that he was ready to extend help in every reasonable way, because he thought that Mr. Elliott seemed to have taken that view of the situation, and because he believed that the selection of A. T. Hadley, president of Yale University, as a director of the road was a hopeful sign.

Mr. McReynolds was emphatic in saying that a monopoly exists, and competition must be restored throughout the New England road system.

He did not explain in detail, as he is willing to wait and see if the new board of the New Haven offers a plan.

He said that his view of dissolution of big corporations were well known, and he made it clear that if you take a big corporation and divide it into five or six, and give to the holders of stock in the big corporation a proportionate amount of stock in the five smaller concerns, competition is not obtained.

RETIRE FROM AVIATION DUTY



LIEUT. FRANK P. LAHM, U. S. A. Who Has Been Relieved of Aviation Duty by the War Department at His Own Request. Five Years Ago He Quit Ballooning and Took Up the Work of Aviation. He Is Now Stationed in Manila, where He Is Engaged in Army Aviation Experiments.

EATON FAMILY IS BROKEN UP AGAIN

Mother of Admiral's Widow Comes to Washington to Live With Another Daughter.

ASSINIPPI, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Eaton family circle, happily reunited when Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was acquitted of the charge of slaying her husband, Rear Admiral Eaton, is divided, for a time at least, it became known today.

Mrs. Virginia Harrison, Mrs. Eaton's mother, has gone to Washington to live with another daughter, Mrs. John L. Edwards, wife of a wealthy real estate man.

Dorothy Ainsworth Eaton, the school-girl who figured in the Plymouth trial, is living in Boston. She is studying art for the purpose, so her friends say, of making her own way in life. It is understood her mother is assisting her.

Mrs. Eaton and her older daughter, Mrs. June Keyes, with June's baby, Eleanor, are away at present, but are said to be planning to return in a few days.

Friends of Mrs. Eaton declared this morning that she may petition Congress for a Federal pension as the widow of a naval officer, and that this step may be taken through Congressman Thomas C. Thacher. Such a petition would be taken up by Congress, which would have to fix the amount, as the law does not state any definite sum for a naval officer's widow. Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Keyes conferred with Attorney William A. Morse in Boston.

Mrs. Eaton also has written to Governor Foss to learn if the State would reimburse her for the expenses of her trial. This letter may be referred to the executive council.

Ireland Expects To Profit by Our Tariff

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"Conditions have improved in Ireland," said H. K. Cruikshank, American vice consul at Queens-town, who arrived today on the Caronia after a stormy voyage. "Everybody over there looks for greater prosperity because of the new tariff."

Evening Services in the Churches

"THE FOUR PILLARS OF OUR REPUBLIC"—The Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery, Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street northwest, 8 p. m.

"A VITAL MATTER"—The Rev. John T. Ensor, Calvary M. E. Church, Columbia road near Fourteenth street northwest, 8 p. m.

"CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM"—The Rev. A. H. Thompson, Waugh M. E. Church, Fifth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.

"I BELIEVE GOD"—The Rev. Dr. Lucius C. Clark, Hamline M. E. Church, Ninth and P streets northwest, 8 p. m.

"WHY TUBERCULOSIS"—The Rev. A. W. Spooner, Sixth Presbyterian Church, Sixth and C streets southwest, 7:45 p. m.

"A CRUCIAL TEST"—The Rev. Paul R. Hickok, Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Fourth and B streets southwest, 7:45 p. m.

"ONE MAN AND GOD"—The Rev. H. E. Brundage, Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol street and Florida avenue, 7:45 p. m.

"THE DUTY OF THE HOUR"—The Rev. T. E. Davis, Westminster Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh street near E street southwest, 7:45 p. m.

"THE SHULAMITE'S COMPLAINT, 'GOD ASKS TOO MUCH'"—The Rev. Dr. C. Everett Granger, Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth and R streets northwest, 8 p. m.

"AN UNWRITTEN SAYING OF JESUS"—The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York avenue and H street northwest, 8 p. m.

"JOHN MARK—A CHARACTER STUDY"—The Rev. J. Harvey Dunham, Western Presbyterian Church, H street near Nineteenth street northwest, 8 p. m.

"THE POWER OF A CONSECRATED LIFE"—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Campbell, First United Presbyterian Church, Rock Creek Church road and New Hampshire avenue, 8 p. m.

"HEAVEN"—The Rev. John Compton Ball, Metropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets northeast, 7:45 p. m.

"MEETING GOD"—The Rev. Hinson V. Howlett, Second Baptist Church, Fourth street and Virginia avenue southeast, 7:45 p. m.

"AFTER DEATH, WHAT?"—The Rev. B. D. Gaw, West Washington Baptist Church, Thirty-first and N streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.

"AN ANCIENT MYSTIC"—The Rev. Dr. J. J. Muir, Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N streets northwest, 7:45 p. m.

"THE FAMILY"—William Canfield Lee, All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourteenth and L streets northwest, 8 p. m.

"GLORY IN MEN"—The Rev. C. Herbert Reese, St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Eighteenth street near Dupont circle, 8 p. m.

"HOW TO PROTECT OUR YOUTH"—The Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall, New Church, Avenue of the Presidents and Corcoran street northwest, 8 p. m.

ZAPATA BANDITS MAY BEAT VILLA TO MEXICO CITY

Huerta's Capital Menaced by Outlaws as Well as Villa's Constitutionalists.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—With Dictator Huerta's coffers depleted, the remnant of his army in the north feeling before the approach of the constitutionalists and his citadel imminently likely to crumble, a new menace—or an old menace grown strong—now is looming large on the horizon of Mexican disaster—a menace that may prolong internal strife in the Latin republic, even though the capital be wrested from the present federal control.

Zapata Takes Santa Maria.

This is the outlaw band commanded by the so-called "General" Zapata, which, according to late dispatches, has captured Santa Maria from the federalists, only forty miles to the south of Mexico City, and is storming the gates of the capital before General Villa and his victorious army shall have left Chihuahua City.

From present indications it is likely that the two forces will meet at the capital, and that Zapata, intent only on rapine and plunder, that of Villa, desirous of overthrowing existing evils and establishing a constitutional government throughout the republic. The result of such a meeting can be only surmised.

Army of Bandits.

Zapata, originally a gambler and a deserter from the army of Madero, began his independent campaign with a handful of outlaws. Since that time, however, he has arrogated the worst of the fiascos of southern Mexican ignorant people with brutal passions and real or fancied grievances; bandits, adventurers, criminals—men who care for nothing but their personal aggrandizement and the gratification of their blood lust. Such an army has grown around Zapata—an army that now is threatening to venture an attack on Mexico City.

Zapata refused to compromise with Madero, and declined to link his fortunes with those of Huerta. He and his men merely wanted to slay and burn and pillage. It is not believed, however, that he will lay down his arms to Carranza.

Monterey Reported Evacuated.

In the meantime the constitutionalists continue to pile victory on victory. Word was received here today that the federalists had evacuated Monterey owing to the failure of Huerta to pay his troops. There is a report now that Huerta has ordered his division commanders to take any way they choose of paying their men.

The inference is that Huerta's generals will levy on citizens at will for money, and that these hold-ups will be enforced at the point of the guns. Huerta's treasury is bankrupt.

It was reported that constitutionalists under Martin Espinoza had captured Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan. This is an important strategic point, as it bears upon Huerta's approach to the city of Guadaluajara, which is said to be the immediate objective of Villa and General Carranza as a step toward the City of Mexico.

Reverses Are Conceded.

It is believed that Huerta is concealing the fact of a severe federal defeat in the state of Zacatecas, between Calera and Fresnillo, which has upset hope for the relief of Torreon. The federalists are said to have lost men. According to meager reports received here, constitutionalists from Natera led the attack, and drove the federalist forces to the point of annihilation. The Huertistas.

Rebel Leaders Look For Sinister Surprises

JUAREZ, Dec. 7.—The feeling spread among constitutionalist leaders today that the Huerta government was preparing some sinister surprises in connection with the projected march of Gen. Francisco Villa's army toward Mexico City.

That the federal troops had abandoned nearly all the northern part of the republic, so said they had been beaten and forced to seek safety in the mountains or on the United States border, and that Gen. Salvador Mercado, the federal commander, had pronounced his forces bankrupt, was not accepted as indicating that the rebels would be unopposed in their advance south.

Some belief was expressed that the federalists had an object in evacuating the cities of the interior, and that in the cities, in which it was impossible for them to do much more than defend themselves, and that their purpose in doing so was to permit a more concerted and energetic defense in the central and southern states, where forts are more numerous and communication is easier.

Chihuahua Federals Marching in Desert

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 7.—Traveling with extreme slowness on account of the exhausted condition of the civilian fugitives accompanying it—many of them women and children—the federal column from Chihuahua City is advancing through the desert toward the border.

The presence of the reputed Terhuna's treasure of \$2,500,000, which is known to the constitutionalists and has stirred General Villa to send a force in hot pursuit, adds to the fears of the refugees, who are not permitted to light fires even to prepare food, lest they should be seen at a distance and reveal the fugitives' position to the pursuers.

NOT TO FOLLOW FATHER'S STEPS



W. J. BRYAN, JR. Who Has Just Been Admitted to the Arizona Bar, and Who Says That While He Will Enter Politics Immediately, He Will Never Be a Candidate for Office.

ANIMAL PROTECTORS GATHER IN CAPITAL

Convention of International Anti-Vivisectionists to Open Tomorrow at Raleigh.

The first international anti-vivisection convention, which will be held in the United States will open at the Raleigh Hotel tomorrow afternoon with a reception. Motion pictures outlining the work of the congress will be shown at the Raleigh in the evening.

The convention comes to Washington at the request and invitation of the National Society for the Humane Regulation of Vivisection, and meets under the resolution of the congress held in London in 1909, and endorsed in Copenhagen in 1911.

Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell, of New York, general secretary of the international association, is registered at the Raleigh, prepared for the coming of the gathering. With her came a big delegation of European and New York delegates. Mrs. Farrell is president of the New York Vivisection Investigation League, and is in touch with all societies seeking the regulation of vivisection.

The constituent bodies which are joining in the international congress are the American Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia; the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society of Baltimore; the New England Anti-Vivisection Society of Boston; the Vivisection Investigation League of New York and others.

Burleson Turns Down Two Million Dollars

Postmaster General Burleson yesterday turned down a plan whereby it was asserted that the government would save \$2,000,000 yearly. An advertising agency in the Middle West offered to supply every mailbox needed in the country, if it would be permitted to use them for advertising. Such a proceeding would be contrary to law, it was decided.

What's on the Program This Week

MONDAY.
Meetings, evening:
Masonic—Dawson Lodge, No. 15, elections; Stansbury, No. 24, elections; Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch, R. A.; Anacostia, No. 12; Temple Chapter, No. 13, and Columbia, No. 15, Eastern Star, elections.
Odd Fellows—Union Lodge, No. 11, Covenant, No. 13; Beacon, No. 15, and Langdon, No. 28, business; Esther Lodge, No. 6, Rebekahs, degree work and nomination of officers.
National Union—East Capitol Council, 7 o'clock, sharp, 24 Pennsylvania avenue, southeast. Cabinet, National Union parade and class initiation.
Knights of Pythias—Deceatur Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, 11 nominations; Calantha, No. 11, nominations; Equal, No. 17; Ascalon Temple, Knights of Khorassan, monthly meeting.
TUESDAY.
Meetings, evening:
Masonic—Federal Lodge, No. 1, Acacia, No. 15, and Takoma, No. 2, elections; Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch; Potomac, No. 8; Washington Naval, No. 8, P. and M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Electa Chapter, No. 2, Bethlehem, No. 1, and Friendship, No. 17, Eastern Star, elections.
Odd Fellows—Washington Lodge, No. 5, degree work; Golden Rule, No. 21, and Anny, No. 27, business; Dred D. Stuart Encampment, No. 7, degree work and nomination of officers.
Knights of Pythias—Webster Lodge, No. 7, elections; No. 14, and Germania, No. 15, nominations; Capitol, No. 24, Myrtle, No. 25.
Societal party—District Central Committee meeting, 811 E street northwest, 8:15 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY.
Meetings, evening:
Masonic—Harmon Lodge, No. 17, elections; Anacostia, No. 21, installation; Grand lodge school of instruction; Royal Arch Grand Chapter, school of instruction; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; St. John's Mite Association, monthly meeting, board of directors; Naomi Chapter, No. 3, and Brookland, No. 11, Eastern Star, elections.
Odd Fellows—Eastern Lodge, No. 1, Harmon, No. 9, and Friendship, No. 12, business; Federal City, No. 20, business; Columbian Encampment, No. 1, nomination of officers.
National Union—Postoffice Department Council, Flynn's Hall, election of officers; Interior Council, Pythian Temple, election; North Washington Citizens' Association meeting Monday night in the Northeast Temple. He will discuss the single tax question. The attention of the meeting also will be given to resolutions urging the establishment of a swimming pool, recreation center, and new school building, and other improvements to the northeast section.
B. F. Linds of the Tax Reform Association, will address the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association meeting Monday night in the Northeast Temple. He will discuss the single tax question. The attention of the meeting also will be given to resolutions urging the establishment of a swimming pool, recreation center, and new school building, and other improvements to the northeast section.
THURSDAY.
Meetings, evening:
Masonic—The New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 8, and George Chapter, No. 2, election; Washington Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch; Masonic Veteran Association, annual meeting; William F. Hunt Chapter, No. 18, Eastern Star, elections.
Odd Fellows—Columbia Lodge, No. 10, and Excelsior, No. 17, degree work; Salem, No. 10, business.
National Union—Census Council, Schmidt's Hall, election of officers.
Knights of Pythias—Harmony Lodge, No. 21, nominations.
Socialist party—Young People's Socialist League meeting, 811 E street northwest, 8:15 o'clock.
FRIDAY.
Meetings, evening:
Masonic—St. John's Lodge, No. 11, and Hope, No. 20, elections; Eureka Chapter, No. 4, and Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch; Takoma Chapter, No. 2, and Cathedral No. 14, elections; St. John's Lodge Chapter, No. 18.
Odd Fellows—Central Lodge, No. 1, and Metropolitan, No. 18, degree work and nomination of officers.
National Union—National Capitol Council, National Bank Hall, elections; McKinley Chapter, No. 1, and Georgetown Council, Potomac Savings Bank Hall, elections.
Knights of Pythias—Syracusan Lodge, No. 10, and Washington Chapter, No. 2, visitation; Rainbow Temple, No. 5, Pythian Sisters, degree work.
Socialist party—Local Central Washington meeting, all E street northwest, 8:15 o'clock; Local Northeast Washington, 1346 E street northeast, 8:15 o'clock.
SATURDAY.
Meetings, evening:
Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchal Militant, annual inspection.
National Union—Columbia Council, Pythian Temple, elections; National Guard Council, National Guard Armory, elections.
Socialist party—Women's central committee, social and luncheon, 5:30 to 10 o'clock.

TEACHER CALLS OFF TRIP ABOUT CAPITAL

Madame Montessori Fatigued by Her Lecture and Late Reception Last Night.

Fatigued with the activities of yesterday, Dr. Maria Montessori acquiesced in the suggestion of Miss Margaret Wilson, that they abandon their plans for a morning ride about the city, and remained at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, where she is the honored guest.

With the lecture at Masonic Auditorium extending until past 11 o'clock last night it was a late hour before the reception which followed at the Bell home was brought to a close.

Dr. Montessori will leave Washington this afternoon on the Congressional limited for New York, where she is to lecture in Carnegie Hall Monday. She has found it necessary to cancel all social engagements, other than the reception by the Acacia Club in Philadelphia, where she is to lecture Tuesday.

As one of her purposes in visiting America is to study as well as to acquaint her hearers with the wonders of her system, it has become necessary for her to thus restrict the demands upon her time. She accompanied her through the tour by Miss Anne E. George, who so delightfully interpreted the remarks of her preceptor last evening.

Large Audience.

A large and distinguished audience confronted the distinguished educator when she stepped upon the platform last evening, at the conclusion of the eulogistic remarks Dr. Bell and S. M. McClure, the last of whom was instrumental in bringing Dr. Montessori to America.

Three weeks ago, Mr. McClure said, Mrs. Montessori had no thought of coming to America and when he broached the subject to her he was surprised at her prompt acceptance. They thought the physiological moment had arrived for the spread of her doctrines here.

Mrs. Montessori, described at length, her long and tedious labors in preparing for the work she now has in hand. She finds only pleasure in that work. She studied philosophy, psychology, and other branches of learning not necessarily to perfect herself in those branches, but to discover the truth of scientific procedure.

Then came to her the realization that the government of the world was governed by men who were not scientists. They were so busy teaching science that in no single instance that she has been able to find a man who has had time to apply scientific principles to their teaching. Upon the application well established scientific principles her entire system is based.

Progresses Rapidly.

She stated that the records established the fact that children of five years of age, taught in the scientific manner outlined by her, had progressed more rapidly in study of a subject than do children of eight when instructed in the old manner. These comparisons were made of normal children and not in a single instance, but in many, were the results attained.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was delivered in a gracious dignified and pleasing manner forty minutes were consumed in exhibiting the scientific apparatus, which reproduced scenes at the Montessori school in Rome, where Dr. Montessori daily labors to bring to new school building, and to the realization of the wonderful powers with which they are endowed.